NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, MITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE S. W. CORN ER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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THE DAILT HE RALD, 2 sents per copy, IT per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, or 6½ cents per
py, or 13 per annum; the European edition, 14 per annum, to
y part of Great Britain, or 15 to any part of the Continent,
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AD PERTISE MENTS remembed every day.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. MEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Katey, the Vivanoiere-Blances, of the Rival Paints,

BOWERT THEATER, Bowery-DEED, OR THE DISMAL BURTON'S NEW TREATER. Broadway, opposite Bond

TALLACK STHEATRE, Broadway-London Assurance CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, date Burton's) -- House

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Afternoon and Evening-Gen. The Thumband Dramatic Novelties. DECADWAY VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-PRE INVINCI-

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS-OPERATIO GENS, BY MUE. LA-

- GPO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway - Ermorias Passonalness- Warro. BYCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Etmorias

CRMPIRE HALL, 506 Breadway—Neces Milodies, Dances and Recentricities by the Campbells.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM, Brooklyn-Advocate-Black

New York, Sunday, October 5, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific. NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION

The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock Mer Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific,

will close at one o'clock. The New YORK WEEKLY BERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed very large andience in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, on the question of Free labor. He did so in compliance with the request of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Union of this city. He review ed ably, in a serious-jocose style, the recent history of politics in the country, paid his respects to Gov. Wise, ex-Gov. Floyd, Mr. Keitt, Senator Toombs. Senator Benjamin, Mr. Herbert, &c., and laid down the doctrine broadly and unreservedly that in the territory now belonging to, or that may hereafter be obtained by the United States, the institution of slavery shall never be permitted to exist. We give a condensed report of his speech. After the meet ing a procession was formed, which marched up to the residence of Col. Fremont.

A letter has been received in St. Louis from Kansas, dated 24th ult., which states that the free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cate, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court. The election for delegates to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature take place to-morrow. Governor Geary has, it is said, stationed United States troops at various points where troubles are anticipated on election day, in or-

der to ensure a fair expression of the popular will. We publish in another part of to-day's paper a description of the ceremonies and pageants on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander, Emperor of All the Russias. It is from the brilliant and graphic pen of the Crimean correspondent of the Lon den Times-an announcement which will ensure its eager perusal.

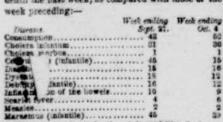
Erastus Corning is the democratic nominee for Congress in the Albany district.

We understand that a warrant from the govern ment has been received by the French Consul, aushorizing the arrest of Auguste Perat, Louis Grelet and Eugene Grelet, charged with defrauding the Rothschilds of some millions of francs. The warrant directs that they be brought before the federal authorities of this city for an exa above named parties are already in the custody of the Sheriff, but will be transferred on Monday to the charge of the United States Marshal. The warrant also includes the name of Charles Carpentier, not yet arrested.

Judge Anderson, of the Fifth District Court, yesterday ordered a non-suit to be entered in an action against the Corporation and Chief Engineer Carson. for damages done to the stoop of house 257 Henry street by fire engine companies, while running their apparatus on the sidewalk during the deep snows of last winter. The decision is important, as regards the liability of the city in such cases.

City Inspector Morton's report for the past week is a very acceptable document. It shows a decrease of 42 in the mertality of the city during that period, as compared with the figures of the week previous There has been a large falling off in diseases of the brain and nerves, and of disorders of the stomach bawels and other digestive organs. One death from vellow fever is reported. We observe by the re ports from the Health Officer that two vessels from West India ports, having yellow fever on board, arrived below this port on the 3d inst. They were promptly placed in Quarantine, where they will emain until the appearance of a "black frost," The following shows the mortality of last week and of the week previous:-

The following were among the principal causes of death the past week, as compared with those of the



There were also 5 deaths of bronchitis, 7 of congestion of the brain, 10 of croup, 14 of dropsy in the head, 8 of hooping cough, 8 of inflammation of the brain, 4 of smallpox, 5 of teething, 5 premature births, 29 stillborn, and 13 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number, 257 were of ten years of age and under, and 34 were inmates of the va-

rious public institutions.

The following table gives the classification of dis-

disease, during the two weeks endi		
	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4
Bones, joints, &c	3	
Brain and nerves	74	
Generative organs	3	
Heart and blood vessels	_3	17.74
Lungs, threat, &c	80	81
Old age	. 6	-
Fkin, &c., and eruptive fevers	14	11
Stumpeh, howels and other digestive	36	34
	253	900
organe	40	130
Uncertain seat and general fevers	***	39
DEPOWD.	2	
Urinary organs		- 1
Total	431	38
The following is a comparison of	of the mu	nber o
	ACRES AND VISION AND ADDRESS.	March Street, Square September 1

deaths last week with those of corresponding weeks in 1854 and 1856:--

Week ending Oct. 7, 1864. Week ending Oct. 6, 1886. Week ending Oct. 4, 1866. The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere during the past week, the range of the

barometer, the variations of the wind currents, and

the state of the weather at three periods during I they will destroy it altogether in Kansas.

each day, viz:-at 9 A.M., and 3 and 9 o'clock

Du	10	9 A. M.			3 P. M.			9 P. M.			E R		
yo of the Week	ys of the Month	Barometer	Thermometer.	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer.	Wind	Burometer	Thermometer.	Wind	e't point, night	un, inches	
Sai Sun Mon Tues Wed Thur Frid	-SERGE-1054	30 01 30 01 50 31 30 48	60 66 68 52 49 56	S. W. S. W. S. W. S. W. N.	30°25 30°48 30°39 29°91 30°01 30°01 30°48 50°54	69 56 62 66	SEW.W.		465845	S. E. S. E. N. W. S. W.	41	0 60	

Saturday—Clear and cool.

Sunday—Clear and cool.
Monday—Clear and cool.
Monday—Cloudy, rainy, strrmy; breeze S. E.
Tuesday—A. M., rain; P. M., cloudy.
Wednesday—Clear and pleasant; P. M., clear and cold.
Thursday—Clear and cool; P. M., clear.
Friday—Olear and pleasant; P. M., clear.
Saturday—Clear and pleasant.

About forty of the two hundred engineers em ployed upon the Erie Railroad "struck" yesterday in consequence of the refusal of the company to rescind or modify a rule, adopted by the Board of Directors, discharging any engineer who allows his train to run off a switch while entering a station. The engineers also demanded an increase of wages and the privilege of a free passage for the employe of other railroad companies over the road, both of which propositions were likewise rejected. The strike, however, did not cause the slightest embarrassment to the company. The trains made their trips with the usual regularity, the situations vacated by the discontented engineers having been immediately filled.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,200 a 1.500 hales, the market closing firm, Middling cottons were scarce, and were dearer in proportion than the higher grades, having been sold at 124c The new cotton arriving is generally above the middling grades. The lightness of the stock also tends to check operations. The chief purchases are made by spinners. Flour was from 5c. a 10c. per barrel lower. Wheat was also lower. Red sold at \$1 45 a \$1 52, and white at \$1 60 a \$1 62. We learn of the suspension of a highly respectable firm engaged in the flour and corn trade. Corn sold at 67c. a 68c. Pork was dull, with sales of mess at \$19 93 a \$20. Sales of sugar were confined to 500 a 600 hhds. Cuba muscovado, at steady prices. Coffee was quiet, and prices unchanged. Freights were steady, and rates continued about the same.

The Crisis of Disunion at Last-Threats in

Pennsylvania. When it became obvious that the great battle of the Presidential campaign was to be fought on the question of slavery extension by force of arms, we sent a reporter to Virginia and a correspondent to Pennsylvania to let us know how the land lay. We have thus had from time to time the earliest intelligence of the disunionist operation by which Gov. Cobb and other Southern notabilities are endeavoring to bully the Pennsylvanians into the support of Buchanan. But the letter we publish from Pennsylvania this morning is by far the most important that we have received. The country has been alternately convulsed with laughter and roused to indignation by the fanfaronade of Keitt and Brooks; but their performance sinks into insignificance by the side of that of the notorious Colonel John W. Forney, Chairman of the Buchanan State Executive Committee, and confident and right hand man of the democratic candidate for President.

On Saturday before last, John W. Forney addressed a mass meeting at Reading, Pennsylvania. He did not take any roundabout course: he went to the point directly; he told the people of Reading-who are mostly going to vote for Fremont-that if they did not vote for Buchanan, the party which he (Forney) represented would break up the Union. He would be fair with them: they would have their choice, either to let Forney choose a President for them, or to submit to the loss of their nationality. One thing or the other. Either Forney or death. No other alternative.

Perhaps some sturdy citizen of Reading objected to being forced to accept this dilemma. Perhaps Forney saw, among the lowering faces nd knit brows before him, evidence that Pennsylvanians would not submit to be treated like cattle. For he felt it to be policy to add that the Pennsylvanians must not think of making Kansas a free State. They must give up the idea once and forever, and say no more about it: for the South would not submit to that any more than to the election of Fremont, and if the North tried it on, they would get well thrashed for their pains. "The South," he repeated, "would wade knie deep in blood-would ride in blood up to their horses' bellies, econer than not carry the point." In fine, the only course for the Pennsylvanians to pursue, if they cared for their own safety and their national existence, was to let the South make Kansas a slave State by military coercion, and to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

We are not surprised to find that our corres pondent reports a large increase of Fremont roters in consequence of this speech. This is not the first-though we trust it may be the last-time in the history of this country in which a Presidential candidate relies on the fears, no on the wishes; on the cowardice, not on the patriotism; on the baseness, not on the manhood of the people for suffrages. Mr. Fillmore set the example; but Forney has given the idea a practical illustration, which places it in a far stronger light. We have seen a good deal of electioneering, and are acquainted with a good many political and oratorical devices; but this is the first time that we ever beard a stump speaker tell his audience that if they did not vote for his man, he would have them ruined, and if they behaved in a way he did not like, thrashed into the bargain. Highway robbers, as our correspondent suggests, use this argument. They say frankly to their victim-"Your money or your life!" But it is new for a stump speaker to adopt the same form of appeal in addressing an audience of several thousands of intelligent

We shall know, in the course of a fortnight. what the effect of this original kind of oratory has had among the sturdy people of the Keystone State: we shall see how many of them Forney and the other bullies have scared into voting for Buchanan for fear of the South. In the meantime, we will only add that, though Forney, as the intimate, familiar, olter ego, and guardian of James Buchanan, is perhaps entitled to more attention and his speeches to more authority, than other members of the party like Cobb, Floyd and Brooks, we are satisfied that the difference between him and them is one of degree only. He is more candid than they; but they all think alike. From Mr. Bachanan himself to the Postmasters and Custom House officers throughout the country, the whole of this demoralized, unprincipled shameless ruling party goes for disunion in the event of their defeat, and for war in Kansas to keep up the price of slaves. They have already nullified the constitution in one half the Union by destroying freedom of speech. of assemblage, of the press, and substituting for the law mob violence: if Buchanan is elected.

The French Rallway Robberry

Accounts from Europe represent the French capital in a state of extreme excitement, owing to the arrest of some of the persons implicated in the late robbery of the Railway du Nord. They had not yet heard of the capture of Grelet and his companion here; but the absconding superintendent, Guerin, had been caught in London, and a lady "who had had most intimate relations with the defaulters," had been apprehended at Brussels. M. de Rothschild is represented as racing over the continent from place to place, in connection with the measures taken for the arrest of the criminals. Altogether, everybody seems to be excited, and not a few alarmed and uneasy. This nervous condition is not wholly due, we

apprehend, to the theft of 300,000 railway

shares. Other persons, besides the shareholders

in the Chemin du Nord, are said to be laboring under anxiety. We do not doubt the fact. Nor have we any hesitation in stating our conviction that this anxiety and this nervousness are due to the fact that many other enterprises are in the same condition as the Northern Railway, and that Grelet, Guerin & Company are only the least adroit of a large band of unscrupulous speculators. A French cotemporary of ours may object to this view, as he did the last time it was expressed; but something more than rhetoric will be needed to refute it. For eight years at least, France has been in an unsound financial condition. Even under Louis Philippe, the annual public deficit was much larger than a mercantile nation would consider safe: after his expulsion things from bad got worse, the debt was increased the revenue fell off, makeshifts were eagerly resorted to by the ministries of the day, and when Louis Napoleon assumed the direction of affairs, the kingdom was on the verge of bankruptcy. Has he done anything toward a wholesome reme dy? In plain truth, he has done nothing but spend money and stimulate speculation. He and his creatures founded the Credit Mobilier, that fraudulent version of the United States Bank, helped it to declare dividends not earned, suffered its managers to knock its stock up and down for purposes of stockjobbing, encouraged it to embark in all sorts of wild speculations, hardly any of which have ever proved really remunerative, and crowned it the leading financial institution of France. In the way of economy Louis Napoleon has set up the most expensive court seen in France since the days of the old empire has plunged into a war which must have cost him \$400,000,000, the whole thrown away without hope of return, has kept the people from revolution by sustaining the price of bread below that of flour, has dispensed with productive items in the customs duties, has spent millions upon millions in improving Paris. Not in a single act of his reign can we discover any intelligent purpose to retrench or to save money. On the other hand, he has not increased the productive power of the country. In none of the branches of French industry has the increase been larger than usual since he became Emperor, and one of the most extensive producing interests—the wine interest -has enormously fallen off. Add to this that, while setting the example of extravagance himself, and imposing the same conduct on his court. he has tried to help it along with the people by fostering their natural proclivity to gambling, and has given his sanction to more joint stock companies than ever existed under the old regency-and cause enough will be seen to tremble

for the financial stability of France. We believe simply that the kingdom and most of the corporate financial institutions within it are at this moment insolvent, and that the period is not far distant when their condition will be discovered. For the Emperor, who is a master of the arts of politics and war, is a mere child in finance, and has never been able either to suggest any scheme of economy, or even to appreciate the danger which threatens him. He can spend fore, we assume that when the evil day does come, the shock will be more sudden than that which the skill of Necker and the nerve of Manpertins and Calone availed in moderating seventy years ago; and we are prepared to find, on that startling occasion, that very few concerns have been allowed by their managers to break without first affording opportunities to Schuylers and Grelets to exhibit their astonishing financial

THE DETROIT SPEECH OF W. H. SEWARD. Mr. Seward has been making, at Detroit, one of his characteristic speeches against the slaveholders of the South as the governing class of the country. He gives us a heavy poetical effusion on this theme, better fitted for the columns of some dull politico-literary magazine than for the practical exigencies of this crisis on the stump. He is one of those old fogy politicians. who, like the Bourbons, "never forget anything, and never learn anything." He preaches the merits of this campaign upon false issues. He is fighting the slaveholders as a class, while the great Fremont party are devoted to the practical common cause of putting down this infamous democratic dynasty at Washington, and of putting up a constitutional administration in its place. We have nothing more to do with slaveholders, as a class, than with any other class of our fellow-citizens. We are dealing with a debased administration, and the corrupt party and the corrupt spoilsmen and disunion politicians and fire-eaters that control the Buchanan democracy.

The political evils of the day were brought upon us by this Pierce administration and the party controlling it. When Mr. Pierce was inaugurated there was peace on the nigger question-it had been settled-all sides had acquiesced. and peace was expected to continue. But this peace was broken, not necessarily, in the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the substitution of the principle of popular sovereignty; but it was broken by that desperate expedient for Southern votes at Cincinnati-that base expedient of making Kansas a slave State by ballot stuffing and by force of arms. It is Pierce, Jeff. Davis, Atchisos & Co., and the democratic party that are responsible for this, and not the slaveholders, as a class. Fire-eating Southern democratic demagogues and disorganizers, however, have misrepresented the slaveholding class as much as Seward. The mass of the Southern slaveholders are a conservative class, and seek to avoid agitation and unconstitutional issues and aggressions. Not so with such Southern demagogues and disturbers as Wise, Brooks, Keitt, Floyd, Cobb, Benjamin, Johnson and Slidell-not so with such trafficing politicians as Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan-not so with such old party fossils as W. H. Seward.

The difference between the speeches, proclamations, silly bombast and idle threats of such agitators and disorganizers and the true men of the day, is very broad. Compare, for example, the raving modness of Wise with the practical com- suggest to M. Thalberg that he should come be-

mon sense of Botts in Virginia-the calm, solid reasoning of Banks with the empty declamation of Floyd in Wall street, and the home thrusts of Gen. Wilson upon the main question with the labored twaddle of Seward upon a fictitious side issue; and the difference between practical men and foolish politicians and agitators will be seen at a glance. Martin Van Buren, although an old party fossil of the Saurian epoch, has yet, while endorsing Buchanan and the nigger policy of the democratic party, had sense enough to keep in the shade. Seward should follow his example, for he is equally befogged as to the real drift, merits and issues of this great movement for Fremont and a new administration.

MUSICAL CRISIS IN THE METROPOLIS.-New York never can get on without a crisis. Sometimes it is political, sometimes it is literary, sometimes it is theatrical, but there always must be a crisis of some kind or other. New York lives on excitements, and cannot do without them. Just now the crisis is operatic. Just now there is an operatic war carried on between the indomitable Maretzek, the imperturbable Phalen, the diplomatic Chevalier Wikoff, with all the young ladies and old ladies in the Fifth avenue and elsewhere -all the fashionable young men-all the blase old beaux-all the aristocratic humbugs, old and young, animated spectators of the fight. The furore awakened by Maretzek's coup d'état at the Academy has proved almost a counter excitement to the tremendous political contest now going on, and it may affect the result of the Presidential election, though in what way we do not see just at present. We shall give that branch of the delicate subject our most profound consideration hereafter The tremendous struggles to establish the

Italian Opera in New York during the past eight years form an interesting epoch in the history of the city. It would seem that it is as difficult to introduce the Opera in New York as it is to ferce negro slavery upon Kansas. We have no border ruffians to be sure, but there have been refractory tenors, rebellious prime donne and shareholders, who, in the opinion of the director, wanted altogether too much for their investment A fearfully large amount of money has also been lost. By reference to the entertaining volume published by Max Maretzek last year, we find that he has sunk, at various times, about fifty thousand dollars, and that the entire losses of the Opera here for the past seven years have amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of estimable people not engaged in artistic pursuits, but who turn their attention to the exact sciences, such as getting up boots, hats, clothes, bijouterie and King Charles' spaniels for the artists, who have suffered by the spasmodic opening and shutting of the opera houses must be very large. For it follows, as a natural consequence, that if the artists have nothing to do they will have no money, and if they have no money they cannot pay. Now your artist of the Opera is a superior being. He must be dressed much better than Solomon in all his glory: he must have his dinner of four courses, with his Chateau Margaux or Clos Vougeot, and his petit verre. That 'dispensation of Divine Providence which shuts up the Opera is distressing to him in a mental point of view-it severely wounds his tender susceptibilities, and it makes him despair for art and his salary; but the pecuniary misfortune falls upon his bottier, his costumier, his restaurateur, or his hairdresser who arranges his raven curls, and then stands in the corner of the parquette to applaud his chef d'auvre. Those ladies and gentlemen must have suffered to the extent of fifty thousand dollars at least, while the unpaid salaries of artists, chorus singers, musicians, and so forth, cannot fall short of another hundred thousand. The wealthy gentlemen, also, who are continually offering up their portemonnaies on the shrine of also entitled to our sympathy. For it does not follow that because one has got a great deal of money one should throw it away. That doctrine may find advocates in Icaria or the Faubourg Saint Antoine, but it is not received in Wall street or the Fifth avenue. The patriotic gentlemen who pay one thousand dollars per share for stock, which depreciates in three years ninety per cent, certainly suffer. For example Mr. Phalen says that twenty-four thousand dollars per annum barely pays the insurance, interest, taxes, &c., &c., on the Academy. Consequently, as the house has been unoccupied for at ast half the time that has elapsed, the owners must have lost forty thousand dollars. So the bill

would stand thus:

The City of New York to the Italian Opera, Dr. 1846 To managerial losses \$150,000 to "uppaid bills of artists \$5,000 to "uppaid bills of artists \$50,000 to "salaries " 100,000 to "salaries " 40,000 to "time lost in general rows \$0,000 to "time lost in general rows 40,000 to "time lost in

That is doing pretty well for the first decade, and as salaries, rents, &c., are going up, we may increase it to half a million during the next ten years. The practical man asks, what have we got for all money? Nothing in particular, except the souvenirs of the splendid artists and the recollection of a good deal of amusement for the outside public from managerial squabbles and artists quarrels. Nevertheless, expensive as it may be, New York will have the Opera. We are an Opera going and Opera loving people, as the sum -nearly twenty thousand dollars-taken for the last thirteen representations at the Academy fully proves. There is a bad state of feeling in the inside circles. The executive committee are furious against Maretzek, whom they charge with ingratitude, according to the copy-book, the blackest of crimes. They say that he shall never have the Academy again, and that they will make some arrangement to place the Opera on a per-manent basis. We think we have heard that remark, in substance, before. We are afraid that there will be no more Opera at the Academy for some time to come.

But while all is so dark in our musical sky, a light breaks out in a new quarter of the horizon. The last European steamer brought us a precious freight in the person of Sigismund Thelberg, the greatest of living pianists. Thalberg is among the few European artists who have an extended American reputation. Hardly a lady in the land is without Thalberg's exquisite piano music. His social position is the highest; he is the son of a Grand Duke, and connected with the highest circles in Germany, both in lineage, literature and art. His arrival is a mucal event, and so will be that of Madame Angri, the centralio, who is daily expected. Now, why should not Thalberg take the Academy for his concerts? He has often given concerts in the largest European opera houses-La Scala and the San Carlos, for example. The Academy is certainly as well fitted for his concerts as the opera houses of Milan or Naples. We would fore the New York public in their theatre erected specially for the advancement of the art of music. This will be giving a new turn to the crisis, and will satisfy everybody.

THE MEXICAN BONDS .- The last news in reference to these bonds is that the British government has forwarded a strong remonstrance to the government of Mexico, insisting that the customs duties appropriated as collateral security for the payment of the interest shall not be applied to other uses, but shall be collected under the authority of a Mr. Whitehead as the agent of the bondholders.

So far as this goes there is no harm done. England has a right to say what she likes, and no doubt her government will feel inclined to speak plainly to a nation which has shown such very bad faith as Mexico. As to the appointment of Mr. Whitehead as co-treasurer of Mexico. we doubt it very much. President Comonfort could hardly consent to such an arrangement without a serious sacrifice of real power and apparent dignity; and the chances are that this will occur to him directly. We should not be surprised to hear that he has answered that he will have nothing to do with Mr. Whitehead otherwise than to pay him his interest; that he will do what in him lies to make these payments regularly-as the confiscation of the church property will enable him to do; but that, for the rest, if England be not satisfied, he cannot help it. An answer of this kind would place the British in a dilemma: they would either have to back down, or to threaten. The latter course would rouse this country, which, of course, will never allow an European Power to interfere with the independence of Mexico; and in the end, John Bull would probably find the former plan the most

It is a pity, of course, that people who borrow money should not always repay it at the right time: but public sympathy should not always be on the side of the injured creditor. The Englishmen who lent their money to Mexico were not compelled to do so by law, or by force, or by any other reason than the uncommonly fine chance they thought they saw of making money; they purchased the risk with the bonds. Why should they howl so much about it now? They made their bed : let them sleep on it.

GEN. LANE OF KANSAS AND HIS TERRIPLE CHALLENGE .- Our readers will find elsewhere in these columns a very remarkable manifesto from Gen. Lane, the free State military champion in Kansas. It is a very interesting document, as far as it confirms the atrocities of border ruffianism as contrasted with the humane, defensive policy of the free State settlers, and it is very encouraging to be thus assured that the administrative policy of making Kansas a slave State by force of arms has thus far been a signal failure. But the most remarkable feature in this letter is the novel proposition of Gen. Lane for the settlement of the question of slavery or no slavery in Kan-

He proposes, instead of another border ruffian invasion, that they adopt the old plan of the days of chivalry—that is, a decisive fight between a limited number of champions on either side. He thinks that a bundred men of either party would do, and that they fight the decisive fight in the presence of twelve members of each House of Congress, "one half of whom shall be selected by each party, with the mutual agreement that the blood of the parties shall settle this question, and save Kansas from further outrage." The Horatii and the Curatii-Lane himself vounteering to be the first Horatius.

And why should not this plan be adopted by the border ruffians? It is exactly in their line. It proposes their own policy of fighting it out, and to make short work of it by a picked company of combatants and a single decisive battle. Saint Cecilia, out of pure love of high art, are The North, we doubt not, could furnish the required hundred martyrs to save their country, and the administration democracy, with such men as Brooks, Wise, Keitt, Herbert, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Pierce, Stringfellow, Buford, Titus, Forney, John Van Buren, Slidell, Floyd, Captain Scott, Toombs, Quattlebum and others, could easily make up their hundred. And suppose not a man on either side should survive the fight? Would not their loss be the country's gain? The fact is, if Pierce, Atchison and Stringfellow, who have already had their feathers clipped by Lane, should refuse this proposition of a picked company for a decisive fight, they had better retire at once from the field. Let us hear from them. Will nobody take up the glove?

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

News from Kansas.
THE PERE STATE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 3, 1856. Governor Geary has issued a proclamation for the Steriffs of the different counties is Kansas to open the polis on Monday, Oct. 6, for the election of a delegate to

St. Louis, Oct. 4, 1856. A letter to the Republican from Gov. Geary, dated the 26th ult., says that United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost se-verity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-siavery candidate for

A letter to the Democrat, dated the 24th, says that the free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the

Immense Premont Mass Meeting in Ohio-CICINNATI, Oct. 4, 1866. The republican meetings held at the Tippecanoe battle rounds on the lat and 2d insta. were grand affairs, noteithetanding that the weather was inclement. It is essted that there were 40,000 present on the grounds, which was whitened with tents. Speeches were made by

Colonel Lane, George W. Julien, Cassius M. Clay and

Erastus Corning Nominated for Congress ALBANT, Oct. 4, 1856. Erastus Corning was nominated for Congress by the emocrata this afternoon.

State Convention in New Hamp MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 4, 1856. A Fillmore Convention was held here yesterday, which nominated a State electoral ticket. Fractus Brooks ad-dressed a public meeting in the evening.

Business of the Western Rallroad.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1886.

The receipts of the Rock Island Railroad Company for eptember were \$213,558; for the same month last year they were \$141,700. The receipts of the Galena Union Railroad Company for September were \$336,239; for the same month last year they were \$261,320. The receipt of the lilinois Central Railroad Company for September were \$280,941; for the same month last year they were \$160,980. The sales of lands for September amounted to

Arrest of Supposed Murderers. ATHANY, Oct. 4, 1856.

Kiernan and Kearney, charged with the killing of Mr Carroll on Arbor hill, in this city, on Sunday last, were brought bere this murning by the police, and committed en the warrant of the Cerener.

Connectiont State Fair.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4, 1856. The arrangements are nearly completed for the State
Fair grounds, and entries of horses and blood stock are
already very numerous. The best exhibition the State
has afforded is looked for.

ALBANY, Oct. 4, 1886. There were no arrivals here by canal to-day, the del ion being in consequence of bringing the new lock into

Markets.

PHILADELFHIA STOCK BOARD.

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Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 834; Reading Railroad, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½.

New Orlhars, Oct. 3, 1856.

The Africa's news was promptly received this morning, and published in the evening edition of the associated press. The sales of cotton to-may were 5,000 bales, and stiffer prices, but without any actual advance. Middling, 11½c. The sales of the week toot up 31,000 bales, and the receipts, during the same period, have been 35,000. The receipts, during the same period, have been 35,000. The receipts, thus far, are 45,000 bales below those of the same period last seasos. Stock on hand, 41,000 bales. Flour tends upward, an advance of 10c, having bean established to-day. White core, 550. Lard, in kegs, 14½c. Coffee, 10½c. a 11½c.; sales of the week, 15,000 bags; stock, 42,500 bags. Cotton is taken for New York at \$2 per bale. Sterling exchange 9 per cent premium. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ½c.

Hour and wheat quiet and dull. Corn unchanged; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 5tc. Canal freights to New York dull, at 18c. for corn and 22 ½c. for wheat.

Pelitical Gossip.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 29th, contains the conclusion of a series of articles signed "A Nullifler," addressed to Judge Magrath, which are supposed to have been the cause of the duel in which Mr. Tabor, one of the editors of that paper, lost his life. Among other things it charged Judge Magrath with having falsely broken hig word to a friend to whom he promised his support as a Congressional candidate for the same district where the

Judge is now running in his place.

The Savannah Daily Republican, of the 29th ult., asks, "Who are the democratic leaders in Georgia to day?" And replies, "The whole concern, body, soul and breeches, seem to be tied on to the coat tails of shrewd

oging old whigs." The New Orleans Della of the 25th ult. says of the South - "We have to deal with the question of the baour political status—the only thing assailed by the Northas we would preserve our very lives. Everything else, so far as the present controversy is concerned, is mere leather and pruncila." Then why charge the North with

The New Orleans Delta of the 25th ult. also proposes that laws should be generally passed in the slave Sta to exempt negroes from being sold under execution. The object is to distribute the black population, make them a favorite property with poor as well as rich, raise the price, and increase the number of their defenders in case of secession. It concludes its article thus:—

of secession. It concludes its article thus:—

Given the general establishment of negro exemption, with such modifications as might be deemed just and wholesome, and the Southern States, by the diffused unity of interest (if we may use the expression) thus secured, world present an unbroken front to every assault, inside er outside of legislation, that might be made upon their rights or domestic tranquillity and security.

We fear there is no such unity of interest at present, and though the South may bravely face her force we doubt that sie can do so with a serried front.

The Richmond Enquirer of Oct 1, says there is a practical interference with slavery going on in the South, n Clarke county, Miss., in a room under a saw m it records the expulsion of "several pernicious scoun-drels" from Alabama, adding:—

Yet such there are stalking abroad in the community, who claim exemption from the punishment inflicted on incendiaries because they happen to reside in Virginia. Such men are more to be hated and feared, and deserve severer punishment, than the vitest abolitionate of the North. Thy are hypocritical pretenders, wolves in sheep's clething, venomous vipers, who should be crushed without pity.

The Mobile Daily Register; of the 26th ult., is "constrained to say that the South must look for her defenders almost entirely within her own limits."

almost entirely within her own limits."

When Southern politicians are weak enough, or recreant enough, it natters little which, to denounce Mr. Buchann through the columns of Southern papers, and in speeches before Southern audiences, because he is too Southern, because he is the champion of the South in this contest, and his party is, on that account, sectional; when Southern men, we say, can des ounce him for this, what wonder that our exemies should be emboldered by this re-echoing of their own battle cry, and believe, in good faith, that the Unon is stronger than slavery?

If this is so, then the Northern democrate and a good many Southern ones are using Mr. Buchanan southvily. Some hits were made at the Fremont gathering, at the theatre, in Buffalo, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Grover, one of the speakers. He reminded his audience that J. T. Hatch, (one of the tail of Prince John Vant

that J. T. Hatch, (one of the tail of Prince John Van Buren,) who is running for Congress, was last year in favor of "unalterable opposition to the extension of slavery over Territory now free." Since then be has gone sas! At that Convention, said Mr. Grover, "we find him and Gov. Seymour engaged in a hot dispute with Pan. Dickinson and Sam. Beardsley as to which was the greatest doughface."

The Nashville, Tonn., Banner says:- la our thirty years' editorial experience we can with truth my wo never knew the leaders and organs of any party in as corrible a fix as are the leaders and organs of the democratic party at this present writing. Sinking, fast sinkng, under the unbearable weight of Mr. Buchanan, the way they squat, squirm, wriggle, and twist, and catch at

When the Secretary of War dismissed the workmen at the United States Arsenal, in Springfield, because the Army bill was not likely to pass without the provise, it a a fact that the balance of the army approprie hand, and applicable to the present year, was \$6,400,-000. Wonder if the Springfield armorers were up to this trick to scare them into voting for Buchanan, and ther they will do it?

John Van Buren and Horatio Seymour are now stur

ing it in Pennsylvania—literally on their last legs.

The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, of the 28th, heads its latest news from Kansas in the following may—"The latest and most reliable intelligence. Some hanging to be done." The Enquirer and the Petersburg South Side Democrat are sound on the hemp and on the grape-vine. The gallows is the platform just now most pop-The Richmond Whio, of Oct. 2, save that as neither the

Fillmore, Buchanan or Fremout party have a thought of disturbing the Missouri Compromise repeal bill, "according to their own openly avowed declaration, how cast it be repealed? In the name of Heaven tell us how? And thus we see that the cry of Southern democrats, that the maintenance of the Kansas Nebraska bill is the test ques-tion of the present canvass is all numbug. If the South-

era people have eyes, can't they see!"

The New Orleans Daily Bes of the 26th ult., remarks:
"It is no secret that the leafers of the Buchanan party here, as well as in most paris of she South, are disunion-ists." "Par parenthèse," continues the Bee, "they had better begin at once, as old Suck is already a dead cock: in the pit." It adds the following impressive and significant warning:-

cant warning:—
The people of Louisians are not to be dragoened into the support of Buchanas by threats of breaking up the confederacy. On the contrary, the messes, whether whigs, American, or democrate, are firmly attached to the Union, and are numerous enough to overwhelm the feeble, but soley crew that send forth the traitorous cry of "disculon." One test the citizens of Louisians fully understand that the Buchanan leaders are in earnest, when they talk shout a discolution of the Union as the insvitable consequence of the defeat of the democratic nominee, and announce that it ought to be discolved, and we shall behold such a stamped from the ranks of the disminon democracy as has not had its parallel since 1846.

The National Intelligencer, of October 2, says:—
At various times in the history of our government there have been those who predicted and desired its over-throw for causes which, by the verdet of the people and fimpartial history, have been pronounced not only indequate, but un worthy even of serious consideration at me present day. At one time it was the Congressional nactment of the odious alies and sedition laws, under the idea Adams; at another, the long continuance of a war, ield by many in the New England States to be rash and needless in the beginning; as another, it was the high rates of our tariff, while at the present day a constant surplus in the treasury, though serived from the sources or roundly denounced in 1863, is held to be not only quite tolerable, but found very convenient, even by a democratic administration. For each and all of these crises, however, disunton was narted by some as the sole sufficient solution; yet still the Uniou stands, and the eville thus deplored no longer romain to haunt the troubled vision of patriots or even politicians.

The Nashville Banner, of September 28, publishes that

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following:-following—

"Modern democracy—the so called democratic party—
is doomed. It might have prolonged the contest, under
alternations of debat and auccess, with whighem, or
Americanism, or any other imp but it is fasted by inexorable necessity to fall before the real, radical, progressive, living, genuine democracy, of which it was the
surving mother, and which, bursting from the leading
etrings that have beretoine held it, and, all of a sudden,
assuming co-cessi proportions and exhibiting indications
of grands attraction, with characteristic audicity pro-